CLOCKS FOR THE HOME

Nowadays every room in the house should have a time piece and it should be adapted for the room.

We have used a great deal of care in selecting our stock THE HALL CLOCK, with its long steady beat, striking the hours

and quarters on deep sonorous bells \$125 and \$200 or chimes, creating respect in all. THE MANTEL CLOCK. For the parlor or living room with its quiet tick and soft mellow toned bell indicative of comfort and repose\$5 to \$60 THE BED ROOM CLOCK. Generally made more ornamental and with or without strike so as not to disturb one's slumber....

THE KITCHEN CLOCK. With its loud tick and louder bell rather demanding that things be attended to \$2.50 to \$5 THE ALARM CLOCK. That commanding little fellow who won't shut up till you waken\$1 to \$2.50

OF COURSE

The A. D. Foster Co. Herald Building El Paso's Popular Jeweiry Store

CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN START UPON

To Teach Rich Girls Usefulness and Poor Girls How to Make the Best of Their Opportunities is the Purpose; Salvation Armies of World Have \$30,000,000 Income; Half a Million Needed for Bibles.

to meet these unprecedented condi-

the society does-and succeeds, though

o without them.
It takes \$250,000 a year at the New

York Bible house alone to manufacture Bibles, and to purchase such as cannot

be had without expenditure of money

Almost every foot of American terri-tory is covered by home Bible work

d \$138,000 a year is needed to do it foreign agencies \$317,000 more

nust be spent. The missionary so

cieties depend very largely upon the Bible society for Bibles to use in their work. This fact is often overlooked by supporters of mission work. The

ost of making Ribles is only a part.

Translations must be made and re-vised. It is a vast burden. America

has built up, through a hundred years of helping to meet these Bible needs, a vast system of Bible work that ex-

tends throughout aimost all the world. America has come to be looked on as

one of two great sources of Bible supply. America cannot stop. It must maintain its splendid reputation. The total invested funds of the American Bible society amount to \$2,-

594,200, and it brings in about \$125,-000 a year. Income from sales of Bibles and other sources carry this

um up to \$390,000 a year. But not

less than \$825,000 a year must be had. There are legacies, but these are un-

certain. The churches must be looked to for \$286,000 a year, but last year they gave only \$66,640.

PROVING A SUCCESS

New York Episcopal Church Provides

Aumsement For Its Members in

Aussement For Its Members in
Well Equipped Playhouse.
New York, Oct. 4.—Probably the only
one of its kind is the busy and prosperous litle theater that is a part of
the Episcopal church of the Ascension
over in the Greenpoint section of this
city. There is nothing queer about this
church theater, for it is the outward
expression of an imper ideal of the
pastor, Rev. Walter E. Bentley, himself
formerly a Shaksperean actor. Belley-

ormerly a Shaksperean actor. Belleving that the theater has such a power

ful influence for good that the church stead of pulling away should work in

harmony toward a common end, Rev. Mr. Bentley was the moving spirit in the organization and extension of the

Actors' Church alliance, whose cards may now be found on the "back stage"

walls of probably every theater in

America.

The Ascension Theater company is well equipped, having a real stage, galleries, opera chairs, drop curtains and enough shifting scenery and settings to stage very effectively the 50 odd Shaksperean plays that have been the stage of the stage

CHURCH THEATER IS

HE Young Women's Christian associations of the country enter
this week upon a five years'
se for thrift and efficiency among
g women. One million printed
are going out from headquarters
the demand for Bible work is still
greater. Both of these demands come
from every part of America, and from
nearly all other parts of the world.
Especially in such exceptional opencourse for thrift and efficiency among young women. One million printed hints are going out from headquarters relating to winter surroundings, and by one million more, giving suggestions about summer conduct and care. Classes are to held at all Y. W. C. A. buildings. These are to be extended to high schools, to rest rooms in department stores, railroad stations, parsh houses of churches, to clubs, to colleges, and to all centers everywhere that t is possible to reach young women. A campaign on so large a scale has never before been undertaken by the associations.

The purposes are to come into touch these are to be followed next spring

taken by the associations.

The purposes are to come into touch with young women of all classes, the well to do as well as the shop girl, and to teach all how to make the most of their lives. Wealthy girls who are leading butterfly lives, as the association charges that some are doing, are to be taught the missionary spirit if possible. Poor girls who think they can do nothing at all because they have little to do with, are to be taught to use the little better than they now do. Especially is the campaign for correct morals; not separation from the society of men, but proper conduct while in their command. while in their company, School authorities, public and private, ministers of many religious bodies, and social reformers, these, and many others have promised to cooperate

SALVATION ARMIES HAVE

AN INCOME OF \$30,000,000

The Salvation Armies of the world
have now an annual income of \$30,000,000

While it is true that some of this large income is derived in in-dustrial ways, it is also true that in-comes of many religious bodies are helped out by incomes from endow-ments. Hence it is that the Army, ments. Hence it is that the Army, founded by one man, has attained an in come that places it by the side of the greatest religious bodies of the world. Hardly a single body in America has so large recepits. It is stated also that the Salvation Army in America is growing more rapidly than in any other country, its income have in any other country, its income hav-ing trebled since commander Booth came here only a short while ago. At present rate of growth it will be only a short time before the Army's total annual income will reach \$50,000,000. Commissioner John Lawley, of Londen, has arrived to make all prepara-tions for the coming of Gen. Bram-well Booth in November. It was this commissioner who always preceded and arranged for the tours of the late Gen. William Booth—an odd occupation that this man has followed for 20 years. A big parade, with 20 bands, will form part of the congress that is to be held in New York at the end of November, when 4000 leaders of Army work will confer with the Army head. Gen. Booth comes to give paw impatus to the plan to to give new impetus to the plan to raise \$1,000,000 for the Army training schools in Chicago and New York. He is on his way round the world on a tour of Army inspection, and pre-paring for the International Army congress to be held in London next

INVESTIGATION OF UNION SEMINARY TO BE THOROUGH Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, of Seattle, chairman of the Presbyterian general assembly committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of Union to investigate the affairs of Union Theological seminary, gives notice that the investigation will be most thorough. To indicate his determination more fully he preached a sermon in New York on Sunday, September 28, in which the orthodoxy was strong enough to stand the scrutiny of the most conservative Presbyterian in the land. He further emphasized his own orthodoxy, and as is said of the whole committee, by preachof the whole committee, by preach-ing evangelism of the type that Union

seminary and its adherents profess to say is old fashioned. He declaimed any desire to persecute the seminary and its supporters.

A leading defender of the seminary. Rev. Dr. George Alexander, of New York, has asked to be excused from service on the committee and a conservative has been put in his place.

The contents profess odd Shaksperean plays that have been essayed, besides a number of old English comedies and newer plays. The gold cross which occupies the place of honor in the decorations of the profess in the world which faces an audience above a company of play actors.

This enterpoles servative has been put in his place. The investigation is to take the three phases of the relation of the seminary to the Presbyterian church; the sort of theology Union professors really teach to students, and the legal right of the seminary to some or all of its endowments, whether it teaches what givers of the money gave it to teach. It is these searching points that the leader announces will be looked into with thoroughness. The committee refuses to give out information at this time, and will continue its researches until next May, when it must report to the general assembly Legal suits for large sums of money may follow. Union seminary authoripossible facilities for its examina-

(Continued From Page Five.)

ndue control over the church, or that would exercise control even if it had

it would exercise control even if it had the power.

"The New York diocese is entitled to a larger representation," declared a leading New York clergyman today. "At present it is represented in the general convention by four clerical and four lay members in the House of Deputies and two bishops with a half vote each in the House of Bishops. Although it has \$3,000 communicants, it has no more representation than Duluth or Fond du Lac, with 5000 communicants cach.

"In addition to this, the diocese of New York gives more than one-fifth of the total subscription for missions of the whole country. Our appropriation last year was \$226,000, with a total subscription from the whole country of \$1,400,000."

last year was \$226,000, with a total subscription from the whole country of \$1,400,000."

May Change the Name.

The question of changing the name of the church to that of the Catholic Episcopal church of America, will be the subject of perhaps the most spirited controversy of the convention. The ablest minds of the church are ranged on both sides of this controversy, and it is believed that an effort will be made by the wiser members of the convention to postpone the issue until the next triennial convention. The feeling of some of those opposed to the change in the name is very bitter.

If the question does come up it will more than likely be in connection with the election of a president for the House of Deputies. The prediminary canvars seems to have narrowed down to two candidates; Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity church, New York, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of the Trinity church, Boston. The indications are that Dr. Manning will receive the bonor, which is a high one, and one of power, but which carries no salary.

The present president, Rev. Dr. Mc-Kim, has stated that he will fight from the floor any effort to change the name of the church, For this reason the question likely will arise, when it comes to the selecting of Dr. Mc-Kim's successor, Rev. Dr. Manning is classed as a high churchman, and while it is stated that he is in favor of the change of name, he does not want it done until it can be accomplished without friction. Others whose mames have been mentioned in connection with the presidency are the Revs. J. Howard Melish, of Brooklyn; J. H. McIliwiane, of Pittsburg; James E. Freeman, of Minneapolis; Edward L. Parsons, of Berkeley, Cal.; R. S. Coupland, of New Drieans; A. B. Kinsolving, of Rochester.

The general convention probably will inaugurate another fundamental change in its rules by selecting its presiding bishop by the vote of the convention and thus discontinua the long established automatic selection through seniority of consecration. The present presiding bishop

nearly all other parts of the world.
Especially in such exceptional openings as China, the Mediterranean regions where things are looking up, and in Central and South America, where a prospective canal opening is changing the face of things, opportunities are beyond anything heretofore obtaining. Churches of the United States are asked for \$500,000 to help to meet these unprecedented condi-

strength to meet the rigid requirements of the presiding office.

Many Will Be Missing.

At the forthcoming convention a number of familiar faces will be missed. Among these is that of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who, for 25 years was the host of hosts to the bishops and the other members of the trienmial conventions. It had been his custom to lease some mansion in whatever city the convention was being held and to keep open house for the delegates. But there will be no lack of the accustomed Morgan hospitality as the entertaining this year will be done by the faughters of the late financier, Mrs. Herbert Satteriee, and Mrs. William P. Hamilton and their brother, J. Pierpont Morgan. The last notable contribution to the church made by Mr. Morgan was the erecting of the new magnificent synod hall which is near the cathedral. It was hullt by Mr. Morgan and the late W. Bayard Cutting at a cost of \$35,000 for the special use of the House of Deputies which will hold its sessions in it. The House of Bishops will meet in the old synod hall just a few yards away. tions.

It is through the American Bible society, as representative of these vast interests, that the demands make themselves known. This society has some endowments, but the work put upon it grows far faster than income from these endowments and from all other sources. Bibles are not given away, save in very needy cases. Instead, they are sold in thousands of instances when less experienced benevolent distributers would be sure to give them away. Think of going into Mexico, or into the Balkans, under present conditions and attempting to present conditions and attempting to sell Bibles. Yet that is precisely what always without purpose of profit and almost always at a loss. It does not ask gifts save to do things it cannot

FEAST GIVEN SMALL-ER BOYS OF Y. M. C. A.

"Get Together" Affair Will Be Fol-

"Get Together" Affair Will Be Followed by Organization of a Bible Class by the "Fee Wees."

Get-together "feeds" are at the top notch of favor in the Y. M. C. A., and the third of these affairs was held Saturday night in the boys' room, with to lively youngsters of the "PeeeWee" class grouped around the table. Mrs. H. B. Durkee assisted the boys in looking after "eats," and Charles H. Brown, the boys' secretary, was master of ceremonies.

monies.

As the older boys in their two divisions have bible classes, the youngsters are to have a bible class also, which will meet at 2:20 oclock Wednesday will meet at 2:20 colock Wednesday afternoon in the gymnasium, just preceding the "pee wee's" gym class. Percy McGhee will tell a bible story every week. Bible boys and their adventures being the subjects chosen. Mr. McGhee gave the boys a short talk about how important it was for them to know something about the bible so

about how important it was for them to know something about the bible so that they would grow into better men and better citizens.

A committee of the boys who have outgrown the "Pee wee" class and joined the older youngsters this fall, assisted in managing the spread. They were Eddie Widdas, Lawrence Jones, George Cross, Mayo Seamon and Leslie Poliett. The "Pee Wees" present were: McLaughlin, Applewhite, Haskell C. Brown, William Buiger, John R. Gibsoa, Ciliford Hoffler, Harold Lee Hall, Tom Johnson, Ciliford Jones, John P. Kennedy, Newell Lomas, Harold Laskin, Vernon Love, John Scott Ledbetter, Harry McGinnis, Roland iMtchell, Harlam McDaniel, Henry Moore, Harold Preston, Frank McLure, Richard B. Stevens, Walter Stevenson, Byron Stolaroff, Sturtevant Todd, Salas Wylle, Warren Williams, Frank McLure, Kune Doerr, Philip Doerr, Paschill Boyer, Harry Talpis, Ralph Sanders and David Goodman.

MANY CATTLE ARE NOW BEING SHIPPED

There was a number of interstate shipments of cattle through El Paso Saturday afternoon. At the Union stockyards four cars of mixed cattle, principally steers, are being shipped by T. J. Donahue from Nogales, Ariz., to his ranch, at Bonesteel, S. D.

A car of beef cattle is at the Union

yards, having been shipped here by Ed Timberlake, of Hachita, N. M. Ed Timberlake, of Hachita, N. M.
J. C. Peyton received four cars of fat
cattle from Hachita, N. M.
One car of sheep is at the Union
yards, being shipped by A. H. Anderson from Lake View, N. M., to his
ranch, at Sanderson, Tex.
Pedro Abrogado brought a herd of
265 mixed cattle across from Juarez
Saturday. The cattle are for the El
Page smelter.

smelter. This enterprise is claimed to be a practical solution of the church enter-tenment problem. Here the congrega-tion is not bored by fairy pageants or coaxed to buy nicknacks they know to be worthless, but for their dimes and quarters receive such good return that the soliciting of patronage is unneces-A herd of 202 cattle from Chihuahua was brought across the border from Juarez Saturday by the Cameron Cattle company.

BOYS WITH MATCHES

out. There was no damage.

BOYS WITH MATCHES

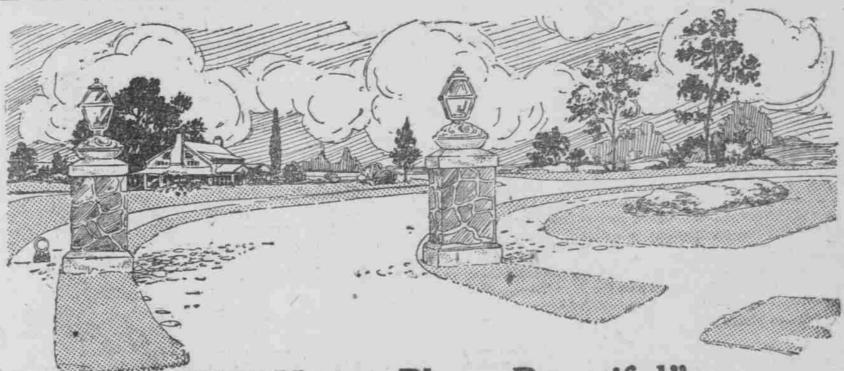
SET TRASH PILE AFIRE

Trash in the rear of the store building at 105 North Stanton street furnished the fuel for a blaze which called out the Central fire company at 4:10 oclock Saturday afternoon. Boys playing with matches are believed to have set fire to the trash. Saturday, W. D. Wise and company who had occupied the building as a seed store, moved out. There was no damage. Wright's sanitary dry cleaning is the best in El Paso.—Advertisement. Wright's sanitary dry cleaning is the best in El Paso.-Advertisement.

PHONE LONGWELL'S FOR TAXL-

Wright's sanitary dry cleaning is the best in El Paso.—Advertisement.

RICHMOND TERRACE



"The Home Place Beautiful"

You'll fall in love with Richmond Terrace—It's the logical home spot of El Paso-not far out-just on the edge of town with beautiful homes all around it and more building all the time. CONTRACTS FOR FOUR HOMES IN RICHMOND TERRACE COST-ING \$26,000.00 WERE LET LAST WEEK and within a year there probably won't be a home site available in this suburb. "IF YOU CAN PAY YOUR RENT, YOU CAN PAY FOR A HOME" is a truism which has been proven by hundreds of our buy-

ers in Government Hill and Richmond Terrace. Dozens of pretty homes are now occupied and being paid for by people who HAD ALWAYS PAID RENT AND DIDN'T BELIEVE THEY COULD EVER BUY A HOME OF THEIR OWN.

We showed them the way. They took our advice and BOUGHT THE SITE on our easy payment plan, and the rest came naturally. Once you get the lot, you'll find it easy to get the house. But you can never expect to own a home as long as you continue to draw each month on the money that RIGHTLY BELONGS TO YOUR HOME-BUILDING FUND, and pay it out to the landlord.

Just figure it out. Ten years rent at \$25 a month-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

What have you got to show for it?

Absolutely nothing. THAT MONEY WAS WASTED, and it is to be regretted, BECAUSE YOU COULD HAVE SAVED IT. If you had been paying that \$25 a month on the purchase of a home, YOU WOULD OWN IT TODAY. Get that? It's the solemn

Its magnificent improvements include Bitulithic paving, cement sidewalks, curbing, park spacing, sewerage, fire hydrants, pure mesa water, telephones, electricity, splendid street car service-in fact, every convenience possible in an inside city lot. Restrictions that protect.

PRICES ARE \$450

Terms, One-Quarter Down, Balance in One, Two and Three Years, 6 Percent Interest, or 10 Percent Down and 5 Percent a Month-No Interest, No Mortgage, No Taxes. We are still selling lots in Government Hill at \$175 and up on easy terms-10 percent down and 5 percent a

Austin & Marr

304 San Antonio St.

Phone 4350.

month. No interest, no taxes.

(Caples Bldg.)

Latta & Happer

207 Mesa Avenue.

Phone 271.

(Morgan Bldg.)

A Church In the First Century By Millard Patterson, of El Paso

THE CHURCH is a divine institution, and every feature of the true church had its origin in the mind of God. Every ecclesiasticism that now exists, or that ever has existed as an organized society in that now exists, or that ever has existed, had its origin in the ambition and vanity of men. The church general—the kingdom of heaven—is a monarchy, belonging in part both to heaven and earth. Its King is in Spirit, and every subject of his is insagent here to extend his kingdom and his sovereignty.

A primitive gospel, a simple thing, and one thing that has hindered the progress of Christinanity very greatly has been the desire of men to improve upon that simple organization established by Christ's apostles, and considered by them exactly adapted to and adequate to the accomplishment of his purposes. It was a society or community of disciples who had confessed their faith in, and been baptized into, Christ—who observed the Lord's supper on the first day of the week, who had elders to preside over and guide them, and deacons to look hiter other matters, and who met often for work to go everywhere with the sancy were disciples—not of some man propagating theories or speculations of his own—but disciples of Christ.

No man in any true church, whatever the specific of the churches and preach repaired the fact that he he world. They were resting theories or speculations of his own—but disciples of Christ.

No man in any true church, whatever the specific of the synthesis of the world—the world. They were officing theories or speculations of his own—but disciples of Christ.

No man in any true church, whatever the churches and preach repaired the fact that he he world. The work of the world—the world in the churches, and were heralds of the convert allens into subjects, and to bring about the organization and establishment of new churches, as well in the churches, as well i primitive gospel, a simple thing, and one thing that has hindered the progress of Christianity very greatly has been the desire of men to improve upon that simple organization established by Christ's apostles, and considered by them exactly adapted to and adequate to the accomplishment of his purposes. It was a society or community of disciples who had confessed their faith in, and been baptized into, Christ—who observed the Lord's supper on the first day of the week, who had elders to preside over and guide them, and deacons to look hiter other matters, and who met often for worship, exhortation and mutual help, and whose prime object was, through organization, to preserve and extend Christ's kingdom in the world. They were disciples—not of some man propagating theories or speculations of his own—but disciples of Christ.

No man in any true church, whatever his prominence, has ever risen too high to be a disciple. Every member of a church of Christ looked to him as the light of the world—the one great teacher of truth—and recognized the fact that he is God's only

great teacher of truth—and recog-nized the fact that he is God's only ultimate revelation of truth; that one may learn of him about God because he is God's Son and he came from God; about heaven because he came God; about heaven because he came down from heaven; about ourselves because he knows and has known man from the beginning, and knows all that is in him, and only he and God his Father know man's destiny; about sin because he offers its only remedy through the sacrifice of himself; about righteousness, for he is God's righteousness, about the Judgment to come, because he only can show us how to prepare for it; about redemption and salvation, for he is our savior and redeemer, and about our whole duty, because into his hands only has been committed all authority in heaven and imitted all authority in heaven and

n earth. The disciples who made up a church are disciples who made up a church were also called believers because they believed in the Christ of the gospel, and not in the creation of some vain man's imagination; they were called the saved because they had been saved from the world as Christ's followers, believed in the salvation offered in the believed in the salvation offered in the gospel, and not in the results simply of education and moral and social culture. They were called saints because they had been sanctified or set apart or the world as Christ's followers, and children of God and brethren because they had become his children through faith in Christ, having been begotten of God by the word of truth, and made subjects of a new birth—a birth into the only spiritual kingdom on earth. They were called citizens of Christ's kingdom, and enjoined to live in anticipation of the perfect enjoyment of their citizenship hereafter, and were also called the elect of God—living stones in Christ's holy temple—and joint heirs with Christ to an inheritance that is beyond our conception, but which we will properly appreciate "when we shall see him as he is." leved in the salvation offered in the

A church of the first century thus made up of disciples who were obedient believers—sons of God through the faith demanded by the gospel—exlisted in order that the leaven of the gospel might work in the community where it was located. Its members Phone I for auto baggage trucks; quickest service in El Paso. Long-well's Transfer.—Advertisement,

ular congregation. They were oranned by particular churches to preach and convert aliens into subjects, and to bring about the organization and establishment of new churches, as well as to build up and increase the membership of those already organized. They were given explicit instructions about how to carry on their work.

Evangelists not only existed in the first century, but they have existed ever since. They are the only successors of the apostles in any official sense, being their successors in the work of making a disciple, if possible, out of every one who can be made to hear, whether learned or unlearned, white or black, brown or yellow. Christ is in his church and in the world to guide them, and as preachers they are thoroughly equipped. We can always identify them by their equipment.

Another reason that the church is Another reason that the church is not growing as it should is that the real evangelist has become too rare. not growing as it should is that the real evangelist has become too rare, and congregations, instead of supporting a great army of such men to go everywhere with the sword of the spirit, are looking after the matter of their own entertainment and the incidental entertainment of a small portion of society, more or less high toned. Christianity had its beginning among the common people, and that is where it ought to have its strength today.

SEEKS HOME FOR TWO

MOTHERLESS YOUNG GIRLS County probation officer, Mrs. J. T. Fagan, is trying to find a home for Mary and Genevieve Petton, aged 14 and 11 years, respectively. The mother of the girls died nine years ago. At present the girls are trying to keep house for their father, who is employed at the local smelter, but on account of his work, they are left almost entirely alone for the greater part of the time, Mrs. Eagan says. Mrs. Eagan is seeking to ecure a home for the girls with a family, the girls to occupy one part of a house, paving their share of the rent.

Save your baggage checks for Longwell's quick auto baggage truck ser-vice. Phone 1.—Advertisement.

Phone Longwell's for autos, taxis and

Dante, a Man of Sorrows One of Three Greatest of World's Poets, He Wandered About the World Unappreciated and Rejected.

-By Madison C. Peters

LIGHIERI DURANTE, known to fame as Dante, composed his sublime epic, "The Divine Comedia," while an exile, a homeless wanderer, a beggar from door to door, sick and suf-fering in mind and body. Of himself he writes: "Through almost all parts where this language (Italian) is spok-en a wanderer and importunate begen, a wanderer and importunate beg-gar, I have traveled, showing against my will the wounds of fortune." But out of his misfortune came the apoca-lypse, the noblest effort of the middle

The influence of this sacred poem is still growing, though more than six centuries have passed since it was writ-ten. It is the incomparable epic which still forms the highest glory of human

A Man of Sorrows. Its author was a man of sorrows. He was born at Florence in 1250, of a family of the lower class of nobies. At 24 he took part in the bloody battle of Campaldino, where the Ghibbelines were annihilated. At 50 he was taking an active part in the life of the repuban active part in the life of the repub-lic. It was a stormy and critical per-lod. In 1202 he was condemned, de-prived of citizenship and banished from Tuscany. Thenceforward he foreswors all political strife and became a wand-erer. In the first year of his exile he wrote the immortal epic which places him alongside of Homer and Virgil as one of the three surreme poors of manone of the three supreme poets of mankind.

Children Run From Him. He was broken in health, he slowly nade his way along the road sides like some spectre from snother world. Homeless and moneyless he went his way, apart from his wife and family, seeking food and shelter as best he could. Children ran from his presence and often their eledrs were afraid to

and often their eledrs were alread to approach him.

He wore a long surtout closely clasped to the neck by a black band and his feet were encased in sandais which soon were in ribands with the constant walking along the rough mountain roads. When they were entirely gone he tore strips from his cloak or surtout and bound them around his bleeding feet with the tough fibres of plants. At first his food consisted of what the peasants gave him, handfuls of meal and flour which he steeped in pools he encountered and ate without coaking. This was supplemented with fruits and berries he plucked on his journeying, oranges, iemons, olives and wild grapes.

From some doors he was angrily ordered away, but he never murmured. approach him.

From some doors he was ansrily ordered away, but he never murmured.
Others welcomed him and gave him
their hospitality and a bed in their corners, but often he had to lie under the
friendly shelter of a tree or grove. He
had underneath his cloak a cloth wallet in which he carried his papers. He
would sit down and write by the road
side, often using a burnt piece of stick
to form the words. But when he came
to the large towns he fared better. He
would repair to the menastaries, where
he had access to books and papers,
where he could edit his manuscripts
and where he was given food and raiment. The food formed a small item,
bread, water and fruits. Through deprivation his stomach could not asprivation his stomach could not as-similate anything heavier. He became like an articulated skeleton, with the skin dessicated and tightened over the protrading bones. The eyes became sunken in their sockets, but the pupils retained their brilliancy, an index to

retained their brilliancy, an findex to the working of the mind.

Finds First Refuge.

The first refuge where Dante met kindness and hospitality was at the court of Bartelomeo della Scota, lord of Verona. The emaciated poet was found fainting by the roadside, when he was taken in, resuscitated and cared for. He came a favorite with the young

ende they parted and Dante resumed his wanderings. He visited Bologna. Naples, Padua and even Paris, where he put up at the universities.

Some think that on account of his inde they parted an

great learning he was accepted as a teacher in these places, but probably it was his love for books that brought him was his love for books that brought him to them, knowing that he could get access to their great libraries. It is known that all the time he suffered, his weakened body was scarcely able to drag itself along. When it became known that he had written a great book of visions of the other world he was regarded with awe and even superstition. Men and women would point him out in breathless excitement and say to those around: "Hush, there is the man who has seen bell and been up to who has seen hell and been up to

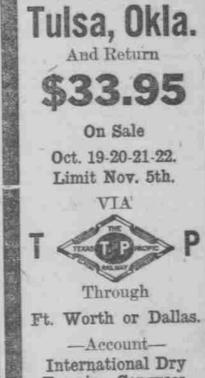
His personal appearance added to the wonder and fear in which he was re-garded. Unlike the picture which rep-resents him as shaven, his ghostlike face was covered with a heard and moustache of crisp, thick, black hair, which he allowed to grow in natural wildness. His nose was long and aciline and his eyes sunken beneath bushy eyebrows.

Dante always thought he would be called back to Florence to receive the laurel crown of poetic fame, but his native city rejected him to the end and i he died in Ravenna in 1321, aged 54.

JUAREZ GAMBLING HOUSES REOPENED

Gambling was in full blast in Juarez Saturday night. The keno game, closed for two days, was reopened with per-mission of the authorities, and all of the other games were in full swing. There was a fair sized Saturday night crowd in attendance at the games and in the resrost, but no dis-

Autos for hire. Fast, safe cars.



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